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Is  
of.  
CTIONS LIKELY.  
Miss Sadie Schoenfeld  
Addresses a Meeting  
of Strikers.  
HER FATHER'S STATEMENT.  
Manufacturers Must Fully Guar-  
antee the Good Faith  
of Contractors.

THIRTEEN HAVE SETTLED.

But There Are Over a Hundred Manu-  
facturers and a Thousand Con-  
tractors Yet to Be  
Heard From.

I believe the strike of the tailors will last  
until the latter part of June. The end is not  
yet. The manufacturers and contractors  
are slowly coming round, but there are 150  
manufacturers, large and small, and over  
1,000 contractors. Before all these come  
into line there will be much suffering, but  
the tailors are firm and know that their fu-  
ture depends on the result of this contest.  
All other strikes pale into insignificance be-  
fore it. The result will show once and for  
all whether it is possible to make contracts  
with contractors which the contractors can  
be compelled to respect.

MEYER SCHOENFELD,  
Leader of the striking tailors.

The strike of the Brotherhood of Tailors  
assumed an entirely new aspect yesterday.  
It has shifted in its direction from the  
contractors to the manufacturers and both  
contractors and tailors now declare that  
the manufacturers are the cause of the con-  
ditions which led to the strike. The con-  
tractors cannot grant the demands of the  
tailors with any chance of being able to  
live up to their obligations.

This was represented so forcibly by the  
manufacturers that thirteen of them yester-  
day signed the following agreement with the  
Executive Committee of the Brother-  
hood of Tailors:

Whereas, the organized tailors of the city of  
New York and vicinity, comprising the United  
Brotherhood of Tailors, District Council No. 1,  
of United Garment Workers of America, are at  
present on strike against the contractors engaged  
in the clothing trade, to enforce the following  
demands:

First—Ten-hour working day.  
Second—Fifty-nine hours to constitute a  
week's work.  
Third—Weekly payment of wages.  
Fourth—Employment of union hands; and  
Whereas, the undersigned, manufac-  
turers of clothing, employ contractors in  
business.

Now, in consideration of premises, and in or-  
der to induce the tailors now striking against  
the contractors, employed as above, to return to  
work to their respective employers, on condi-  
tion that the latter comply with the above de-  
mands of the striking tailors, the undersigned  
burely agree that, upon being duly advised by  
the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of  
Tailors, they will, as soon as possible, make a  
time as I shall have been duly advised that he  
or she have acceded to the demands of the  
said organization.

The thirteen manufacturers who have  
signed this agreement are as follows:  
H. Bernstein, 47 E. Broadway; Cohen  
& Levy, No. 67 Bleeker street; Fischel,  
Fischel & Co., No. 746 Broadway; M.  
Kobak & Co., No. 82 Broadway; No. 80  
Goldstein, No. 78 Canal street; Bendit  
Ivans & Co., No. 4 Great Jones street; M.  
Lavy, No. 10 Walker street; Martins Broth-  
ers, No. 47 E. Broadway; No. 100 E. 10th  
street; Schuman & Sons, No. 134  
anal street; Schampman Brothers, Great  
Jones street; H. Samuelson, No. 648 Broad-  
way; Davidson & Blankfort, No. 730  
Broadway.

About twenty-five contractors who will  
be bound by the agreement with the manu-  
facturers signed an agreement with the  
union granting the demands, which have  
been already published. Their employees,  
numbering about 1,000, will go back to  
work to-day.

Leaders Shake Their Heads.  
The striking tailors were greatly elated  
at the news of this practical victory, but  
the leaders shook their heads. They said  
that the strike was not over, and that they  
will take a month to settle with all the  
contractors.

In the meantime dispossess proceedings  
threaten the strikers from all quarters.  
About eighty dispossess cases will be heard  
in Judge Goldfogle's court in Clinton street  
to-day. In many of these cases the families  
are utterly destitute, having pawned every-  
thing they could realize a penny upon to  
buy the necessities of life. These cases  
will be supplemented by about one hundred  
more, which will be returnable on the next  
court day.

So far Judge Goldfogle has strained the law  
to the limit in favor of the defendants.  
In every case he has granted an  
extension of time, and in some cases re-  
sisted the extension of time. But the law  
is inexorable and batches of warrants are  
now in the hands of the marshals.

Among those who are evicted, or are to  
be evicted, are Marks, Stanley of No. 90  
Pitt street; J. Kaufman, of No. 90 Henry  
street; and Jacob Weinstein, of No. 381  
East Houston street. A great many of the  
strikers, after they are evicted, beg the  
Executive Committee not to mention their  
names. Business Agent, of the Brother-  
hood of Tailors, said yesterday:

"Many of the tailors, who have not a  
cent in the world are utterly heart-  
broken at seeing their wretched effects  
dumped into the street. The union tries  
to provide for them, and all they ask is  
not to have their names made public."

An Exceedingly Pathetic Case.

One of the most pathetic cases was that  
of Jacob Katzheimer, a striking tailor, who  
lived in a three-story cellar room in a  
basement in a Delancey street tenement  
near Clinton street. The family consisted  
of Katzheimer, his wife and three small  
children. He had been out of work for  
many weeks, and the whole family was in  
an unendurable condition from want.

The eviction took place late in the after-  
noon, and at night the family was still  
sitting by the little pile of furniture, the  
whole of which would not have brought as  
much as fifty cents at auction. The family  
were silently weeping and bewildered. They  
had no resources and did not know where  
to go. They were finally found by some  
friends as poor as themselves and provided  
with shelter, while their furniture, such as  
it was, was distributed among several  
tailors, who undertook to care for it.

Katzheimer is a good workman, and once  
earned \$18 and \$20 a week.

The usual mass meeting was held in  
Waikalia Hall yesterday. A number of  
homeless people kept about the hall all day  
and will sleep on the benches all night,  
as they have been doing for a week past.  
Some of the homeless strikers walk about  
the streets all night and take "dog naps"  
sitting on the door steps. The women and  
girls and shelter with friendly neighbors.

An appeal is to be prepared by the Ex-  
ecutive Board of the strikers to the various  
street keepers on the East Side in the Yid-  
dish districts. They will be asked to "sus-

## NEW HEIRESS FOR "LORD BERESFORD"

Sidney Lascelles Has Cap-  
tured a \$100,000 Rhode  
Island Bride.

FROM CELL TO FORTUNE.

First Wife Secured a Divorce  
While He Was Serving a  
Seven Years' Sentence.

Fitzgerald, Ga., May 26.—The lucky star  
of Sidney Lascelles, otherwise "Lord  
Beresford," is in the ascendant. Four short  
months ago Beresford was an inmate of a  
Georgia penitentiary. Within the last  
few days he has married Miss Pelky, of  
Rhode Island, who has a fortune of \$100,-  
000, and is a member of one of the fore-



## TAX INCREASED MILLIONAIRES.

Tarrytown Raises Valua-  
tions for Gould and  
Rockefeller.

NEW MILLIONS FOUND.

Personal Holdings of Many Men  
of Wealth Placed on  
the Tax Roll.

Tarrytown's chief claim to fame, next to  
its Sleepy Hollow and Sunnyside, made his-  
torical by Washington Irving, are the  
millionaires, who live on the high plateau  
overlooking the Hudson. More men of  
wealth have homes within the town and  
claim it as their voting place of residence  
than any other country place of similar size

should be put up, as is expected, the total  
will be about a million and a half.  
The Goulds have made no protest, and it  
is understood that they will make none.  
Mr. Rockefeller is on the warpath, how-  
ever, and alleges discrimination. His per-  
sonal property is not assessed in Tarry-  
town, because he claims residence in this  
city.

In fact, many of Tarrytown's wealthy  
residents have transferred their allegiance  
elsewhere since the assessments were made.  
As a result, the first total valuation of  
\$8,000,000 on personal property in Tarry-  
town proper, will be reduced to between  
\$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, and in North  
Tarrytown, to about \$150,000.  
The search for the personal holdings of  
the millionaires was the biggest job ever  
undertaken by Tarrytown officials. It was  
conducted chiefly by W. H. H. Ely, counsel  
to the Board of Assessors. Mr. Ely has a  
theory that the rich ought to do their  
share in paying taxes. He has a plan, too,  
that economists might profitably think  
about.

Plan to Stop Tax Dodging.  
"I have concluded," he said yesterday,  
"that if personal property is to be taxed  
as it should be, there should be some her-  
meneutic of doing so adopted. My plan is  
this: Let every man make a statement of  
his personal holdings. That is done already  
in some States, but the trouble is that men  
will sometimes lie. There should be a pen-  
alty for doing so, and the penalty I would  
suggest is that if it should be found from  
the accounting of a man's estate after his  
death that he had not listed all his  
property for the assessor, the property not  
listed should be confiscated by the State.

## TRUST IN COTTON FULLY ASSURED.

President Is John E. Searles  
and Prominent Men  
Are Members.

FORMED IN NEW JERSEY.

New Cylindrical Bale to Be the  
Basis to Knock Out  
Competition.

TO SAVE VAST SUMS YEARLY.

Claim Made That Defective Baling Has  
Depreciated Continental Produc-  
tions Three Per Cent.  
What Dealers Say.

A continental cotton trust only wants a  
name. It has been formed officially and  
substantially in New Jersey, where trust  
laws allow fewer scraps to the members, and  
where the American Tobacco Company has  
its strongest basis. This cotton trust, like  
its tobacco brother, will in all probability  
be called "The American Cotton Com-  
pany."

The trust dates from March, 1896, with a  
capital stock of \$8,000,000. One-half of  
this is "preferred," and though no listing  
has occurred on the New York Stock Ex-  
change, it is well understood that no sin-  
gle share has gone at a rate below par.  
The head, shoulders and spine of the trust  
is John E. Searles, of the American Sugar  
Refining Company. He is the president,  
and this fact has induced outsiders to say  
that there is no more chance of his play in the  
organization. When Mr. Searles is seconded  
by Senator James of Arkansas; Jerome  
Hill, D. C. Ball, Stuyvesant Fish, president  
of the Illinois Central Railroad Com-  
pany; Hon. D. R. Francis, former Secretary  
of the Interior; B. P. McDonald, a director  
of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad,  
and Bart Moore, of Waco, Tex.

Patent Cylindrical Bale.  
The new combination is in possession of  
the patent rights of the latest cylindrical  
bale, and this promises not only to revolu-  
tionize the handling of cotton, but so to  
depreciate the foreign methods of packing  
as to place the American production at the  
top notch. D. C. Ball, of the present  
American Cotton Company, speaks this  
way of the new bale:

"It does away with the fute bagging and  
ties. The new covering weighs three and  
one-half pounds, which constitutes all the  
"tare." It is a protection against waste, pil-  
fering, water and damage of all sorts and  
is worth to the mills for re-wrapping al-  
most the cost per pound. The round bale  
is practically fireproof, as it does not con-  
tain enough oxygen to support combustion.  
In consequence it effects a great saving in  
insurance, a cut of 50 per cent having been  
generally allowed the new bale, and since  
the recent successful fire tests it is ex-  
pected that it will take preferred mercan-  
dise rates. It has no loose or exposed cot-  
ton, thus causing almost perfect security.  
It is the most easily handled of any cotton  
ever put up. It occupies, comparatively,  
only 60 per cent of the warehouse space of  
the square bale. The clearly stamped  
weight on each bale is guaranteed and  
maintained, as the thorough airing and  
drying before ginning prevents the losing  
of weight in stock. It easily loads one hun-  
dred bales to the ordinary car. From one  
hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty  
bales can be loaded in a car. The cotton  
unrolls from the bale like a carpet, and  
with a simple apparatus a minimum of  
labor only is necessary to feed the cotton  
from the bales directly to the machine."  
Mr. Ball also stated that the new cotton  
is taken directly from the producer. It is  
then cleaned and ginned, after which the  
bale is pressed into compact cylinder form.

New Machinery Makes Trust Pos-  
sible.  
It is almost solely upon the new bol-  
ling machinery that the Trust intends to  
show its superiority over the independent  
dealer. Instead of selling the apparatus,  
as the inventors intended, it is the plan  
to buy the machinery direct from the  
producer. The Trust thereafter attends to  
the entire manipulation including the in-  
spection and classification. In instances  
where the machinery is less than the cost  
will be held under strict responsibility as  
to the character of the packages, all of  
which will be included under the general  
guarantee. President Searles, speaking on  
this point, said:

"It is proposed to guarantee the integrity  
of every bale. The full extent of the  
guarantee is unquestioned and success in meet-  
ing it has only been waiting on the inven-  
tion of the right machinery which we now  
have. The Trust's tendency of commerce  
to reach the highest economy and efficien-  
cy, through what you call the 'Trust'  
program, is based on the fact that the cotton  
movement, all attempts to check it only serve  
to accelerate; one might as well try to  
stop the movement of the tides by passing  
Prohibition laws."

The American manner of packing cotton  
has called forth the protests of foreign  
dealers. The disadvantage of the present  
method has been estimated at more than  
three per cent. The mixing of grades, the  
exposure to fire and the temptation to  
cheats have been cited as the chief evils.  
The new process, it is claimed, does away  
with all of these. Furthermore, it will, it  
is asserted, more distinctly mark out the  
line of commercial interest between the  
grower and the spinner, which has long  
been the obscure point upon which dis-  
sentions have arisen.

Guarantee to Go with Bales.  
Each cylindrical bale will be subjected to  
a sampling process, and each sample will  
bear the guarantee of the trust, which in-  
tends to make good any deficiency caused  
by mistake. Should the trust succeed in  
making its system universal it is estimated  
that the yearly saving will amount to over  
\$30,000,000. The chief advantage  
will, it is asserted, redound to the fu-  
ture of the grower. The spinner and  
transporter will come in for a share of  
the advantage. The former will be supplied  
with the assurance of correct weight and  
quality, and the transporter will be able to  
compete more advantageously with the for-  
eign trade. The guarantee will be the  
chief factor as a result of the modern  
machinery.

HOAX THAT MEANT RUIN.

Mink Lured Away a Girl with a Fairy  
Story.

Tarrytown, Conn., May 26.—Louis Mink,  
thirty, a married man with three children,  
yesterday went to the factory of the Turn-  
er & Seymour Company and told Jennie  
Bertram, a work girl, that her mother was  
seriously ill and wanted her. Mink ac-  
companied the girl home, and while pass-  
ing through some woods he told the girl  
the story was all a hoax and outrageously  
treated her.

Jennie managed to get home, and last  
night a posse, under the leadership  
Chief of Police Saunders, found Mink con-  
fessing in some disadvantageous manner  
some of his crime. To-day he was held  
\$2,000 for trial.



THE EVICTION OF JACOB KATZHEIMER, A STRIKING TAILOR, FROM A CELLAR IN DELANCEY STREET.

only a small housekeeper and not in the  
labor movement at all. I only wish to  
say that I sympathize with you heartily,  
and wish the strike success. Your cause  
is a good one and must succeed."  
Applause and the waving of handker-  
chiefs followed.

Rush Handling for "Scabs."

There was considerable excitement about  
Waikalia Hall in the afternoon. The  
strikes were on the lookout for every  
one who looked like a non-union man. One  
man who was seen on the other side of  
the street was declared to be a non-union  
tailor. A cry of "Scab!" arose, and a rush  
was made for him. He was getting roughly  
handled when the police appeared, and his  
assaults left him. The man, who was  
badly frightened, disappeared down Grand  
street.

Philip Kuskovitz, of No. 22 Suffolk street,  
was fined \$5 in Essex Market Court for  
assaulting Abraham Cooper, a contractor.  
Kuskovitz was at the head of a number of  
strikers when the attack was made. Cooper  
was rescued by the police.

A row took place at the shop of Levi  
Cohen, at No. 21 Bowery, in the after-  
noon. Isaac Weinstein, of No. 164 Ludlow  
street, went to his place to look for work.  
According to Weinstein, Cohen asked him  
if he was a union man. When he replied  
in the affirmative, Weinstein says Cohen  
drew a revolver and ordered him out.

Weinstein held up his hands, and accord-  
ing to his story, Cohen struck him with a  
baton, cutting a gash over the right eye.  
The noise of the battle attracted a police-  
man, who arrested both men. In Essex  
Market Police Court Cohen was held for ex-  
amination.

The children's jacket makers reported  
yesterday that several more contractors  
had signed the agreement with the union.

Hope Is Felt in Brownsville.

The strikers in Brownsville were con-  
fident yesterday that the strike was drawing  
to a close. Four contractors signified  
their desire to take their employees back  
to work and accede to their demands. If  
these contractors decide to do this, at least  
one hundred men will return to work. A  
meeting was held at which it was stated  
that the four contractors would reopen  
their shops and take their old workers back  
again.

Two policemen were stationed throughout  
the day at Ferner's shop, on Powell street,  
where the fight occurred on Tuesday.  
Jacob Levine was arrested, charged with  
creating a disturbance at the place. He is  
suspected of being the man who struck  
William Unger, the scab foreman, in the  
shop. Unger does not leave the shop. He  
eats and sleeps in the place, and is afraid  
to venture on the street alone.

STEAMFITTERS' STRIKE ENDED.

Seven Hundred Workmen Return to Work on  
Various Buildings.

The long strike of the steamfitters' help-  
ers, who are known as the Progress Asso-  
ciation, was ended yesterday and 700 help-  
ers returned to work on about fifteen or  
twenty buildings. Sympathetic strikes in  
aid of the helpers on the following build-  
ings were also declared off yesterday:  
Sherry building, Forty-fourth street and  
Fifth avenue; Standard Oil Company's  
building, Broadway and Bowling Green;  
public school buildings in East Eighty-  
seventh street and East Eighty-eighth  
street, and the Engineers' Club, Fifty-  
seventh street and Broadway.

The union, through its representatives, on  
Tuesday night made an agreement with the  
Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Asso-  
ciation, by which it was settled that the  
strike would be declared off to-day. Con-  
cessions were made on both sides. The  
helpers demanded twenty-five cents a day  
advance in wages, but agreed to accept a  
five-cent advance by the employers of fifteen  
cents a day increase, to go into effect on March  
1, 1898.

most families of that State.  
Eight years ago Lascelles eloped with  
Miss Lester, a Yonkers (N. Y.) heiress, and  
the couple were married at Pittsburg, Pa.  
Afterward he admitted that he had de-  
ceived her as to his position, and borrowed  
money from her mother for their expenses.  
In a short time he got into trouble in this  
State and was sentenced to the peniten-  
tiary for seven years, from whence he was  
pardoned last January. His wife in the  
meantime had secured a divorce.

Lascelles's present wife, Miss Pelky, is  
nineteen years of age and a great social  
favorite here. She has wealthy relatives,  
who have largely invested in Fitzgerald  
property. Five months ago Lascelles es-  
tablished a small insurance brokerage busi-  
ness, to which he added a commercial  
brokerage branch. Later he rented the  
largest brick building in the city.

He secured the franchise for the erection  
of light and water works here, and, selling  
out, realized \$10,000 profit. He has been  
received by the best society of this town,  
and is reckoned as one of its most promi-  
nent citizens.  
At his wedding the Mayor acted as best  
man. Mr. and Mrs. Lascelles will build on  
Central avenue, as they have decided to  
make Fitzgerald their home.

ASCENSION DEDICATION.

Little Girls in White Robes Will Strew  
Flowers in the Archbishop's Path.

One hundred little, white-robed maidens  
will strew flowers in the pathway of Arch-  
bishop Corrigan as he passes through the  
new Church of the Ascension this morning  
and pronounce the solemn words of ded-  
ication. The exercises will commence at  
8 o'clock when the pastor, Father Reinhart,  
will celebrate low mass and administer the  
holy eucharist to a class of 125 boys and  
girls. Solemn high mass will be sung at  
10:30, after which the regular dedicatory  
exercises will commence.

Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn; Bishop  
Farley of this city; Bishop Wigger, of  
Newark, and seventy-five other prominent  
priests will take part in the services.



in America. They live in happiness in their  
country homes from May till November,  
some the year round, and hitherto they  
have escaped the persecution of the tax  
collector. That was because Tarrytown  
officials realized that millionaires were  
worth cultivating, and they wisely con-  
cluded that the easiest way to please a  
magnate is to make his taxes light.

There has been a change of adminis-  
tration and a change of policy in Tarrytown,  
however. Millionaires such as the Goulds  
and Rockefellers are this year to be taxed  
to the limit of their holdings. The tax  
levy has been made and men who can  
withstand appeals and threats, who care  
no more for a Standard Oil magnate than  
a blacksmith and who have the courage  
of their convictions have served notice that  
they are going to do their full duty as as-  
sessors.

They have jumped the personal assess-  
ments from less than a million to over five  
millions. Real estate valuations have been  
increased three fold. The Goulds—Howard,  
Helen and Frank—and their holdings rated  
three times higher than before, and the  
Rockefellers have been taxed so high that  
the great philanthropist, John D. Rocke-  
feller, has sent a wrathful notice to the  
Board of Assessors of North Tarrytown al-  
leging that he has been singled out to bear  
an unfair share of the public burden, and  
that various other people of less means,  
who are mentioned by name, have been  
favored.

Assessors Are Firm.

The assessors declare, however, that they  
will stand by their valuations. They have  
good reason for doing so. They want to  
keep out of jail. It isn't so very long since  
about twenty assessors of Westchester  
County were indicted for having failed to  
assess property at its value. In addition,  
the public officials have ringing in their  
ears a warning from the State Board of  
Assessors to the effect that valuations rated  
so somewhere near actual value. Particu-  
lar force has been given to the notification  
that personal property must not be over  
looked.

The taxing of personal holdings is some-  
thing of an innovation to the millionaires  
of Tarrytown. Occasionally an effort was  
made in former years to tax such property,  
but there was a little formula for dodging  
the assessments. It was as follows:

County of Westchester, ss:  
John Doe, being duly sworn, says: "I  
have nothing liable to assessment."

There are few consciences not sufficiently  
elastic to agree to this. It was such an  
easy way of avoiding taxes that last year,  
when the assessment roll of Tarrytown  
proper was made up, but \$75,000 personal  
property was on the books, and in North  
Tarrytown the aggregate was exactly  
\$7,000. Of the \$625,000 the assessment of  
J. Goulds was \$550,000, divided as follows: J.  
Gould estate, \$250,000; Helen M. Gould,  
\$100,000; Howard Gould, \$100,000; Frank  
M. (guardian), \$100,000. This represented  
the Gould holdings of bonds, nearly all  
stocks being assessed through the corpora-  
tions.

What the Assessors Found.

It has not been known in the financial  
world that many new bonds were bought  
during the year by the family, but still  
the assessors discovered just three times as  
much personal property as before. As for  
realty, that of the J. D. Gould estate has  
been increased from \$255,000 to \$381,000.

The Rockefeller live in North Tarrytown,  
and the increase on the John D. Rocke-  
feller property has been from \$75,000 to  
\$244,670. This increase is partially due to  
the fact, however, that property valued at  
\$100,000 has been assessed at \$200,000.  
During the year, in addition to the prop-  
erty assessed in North Tarrytown, Mr.  
Rockefeller has assessed 1,700 acres of land  
in the village of Ithaca, and if its valuation

Try that scheme and there will be no more  
dodging the assessors."

To get at the personal property of Tarry-  
town people, Mr. Ely first went through the  
records of the Surrogate's Court to find  
out the value of estates and then looked  
through the records to get a list of  
mortgages. That the game was worth  
the chase is evident from the fact that  
Tarrytown, the county and the State will  
this year be the richer by taxes on nearly  
\$5,000,000 personal property. In the whole  
of Westchester County last year the as-  
sessments of personal property was but  
\$2,829,511.

If the rest of the county does as has Tarry-  
town, Westchester's personal assess-  
ments will be increased at least five times.  
President Barker, of the Tax Board of  
this city, said yesterday that the move in  
Tarrytown may be contagious throughout  
the State. He pointed out that it was ad-  
vised that New York County should pay  
two-thirds of the personal tax of the State.  
The valuation in New York in 1896 was  
\$270,919,000, and in Kings but \$28,676,160.  
In some counties the total is less than a  
million.

AID EVICTED FAMILIES.

Assemblyman Finn Points Out a Field  
of Work for the United  
Charities.

The United Charities Society held its  
last meeting of the season yesterday after-  
noon at the headquarters, No. 105 East  
Twenty-second street.

The most interesting feature of the meet-  
ing was intended to be a discussion of the  
merits of the "Furnace Colony of Vagrants"  
bill. This was a Legislative bill intro-  
duced by Senator Frank D. Pavey and  
provided for the purchase by the city of  
New York of a farm in one of the counties  
of the State where vagrants were to be  
sent for a term not exceeding three years.  
This was a pet measure of the United  
Charities Society, and it was the chief evil  
of the new process, it is claimed, does away  
with all of these. Furthermore, it will, it  
is asserted, more distinctly mark out the  
line of commercial interest between the  
grower and the spinner, which has long  
been the obscure point upon which dis-  
sentions have arisen.

Guarantee to Go with Bales.  
Each cylindrical bale will be subjected to  
a sampling process, and each sample will  
bear the guarantee of the trust, which in-  
tends to make good any deficiency caused  
by mistake. Should the trust succeed in  
making its system universal it is estimated  
that the yearly saving will amount to over  
\$30,000,000. The chief advantage  
will, it is asserted, redound to the fu-  
ture of the grower. The spinner and  
transporter will come in for a share of  
the advantage. The former will be supplied  
with the assurance of correct weight and  
quality, and the transporter will be able to  
compete more advantageously with the for-  
eign trade. The guarantee will be the  
chief factor as a result of the modern  
machinery.

With reference to the three-year sen-  
tence, one of the provisions, he said that  
it was arbitrary, revolutionary, outrageous  
and barbarous, and did away with the  
right of trial by jury. Another feature he  
objected to was the clause which forbade  
application for clemency to be made.

Concluding, Mr. Finn said: "If the good  
people who compose your charity asso-  
ciation wish to add the well-deserving  
poor of this city, it is, in my judgment,  
in the Civil District courts of our city where  
they should seek a change of opinion. The  
charity of the people should be furrowed and  
ploughed; it will yield a golden harvest to  
our charity farmers."

Mr. Finn addressed a letter to Senator  
Frank D. Pavey, who presided, setting  
forth his objections to the bill. This was  
read at yesterday's meeting. He first ob-  
jected to the appropriation of \$100,000 on  
the ground that the city could ill afford to  
expend that sum when we have ample ac-  
commodations for housing that class of  
persons.

With reference to the three-year sen-  
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our charity farmers."

WAGON VIRTUE TRAGEDY.  
Blood Was on It, and the Young Farmer's  
Body Was Soon Found.

Sinclairville, N. Y., May 26.—Axel Law-  
son, a young farmer, was found lying be-  
side a lonely road near this village early  
this morning with his head crushed and his  
pockets rifled. His body had gone home-  
ward on the wagon load to the search  
which resulted in the finding of the body.

Lawson had been in Sinclairville town  
square, and he had been seen last night with \$20  
in his pockets. At the scene of the tragedy  
it is ample evidence that he made a desperate  
struggle for his life. He was carrying  
the country, but have yet found